## Procter & Gamble - I.P. Division

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## TO: Examiner Everett White - United States Patent and Trademark Office

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1) Fee Transmittal - orig. w/copy

2) Appeal Brief - 16 pgs.

3)

4)

5)

Inventor(s): Cimiluca et al.

Number of Pages Including this Page: 19

S.N.: 10/633,970

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Filed: August 4, 2003

Docket No.: 9153R

Comments:

\*\*Note: Each paper must have its own certificate of transmission, OR this certificate must identify each submitted paper.

	U.S. Patem and Trademark	Office: U.S. DEPARTMEN	T OF COMMERCE: +
FEE TRANSMITTAL	Complete if Known		
for FY 2005	Application Number	10/633,970	RECEIVED
Patent fees are subject to annual revision.	Confirmation Number	5176	CENTRAL FAX CENTER
Effective December 8, 2004	Filing Date	August 4, 2003	APR 0 6 2005
	First Named Inventor	Cimiluca et al.	0 6 500
	Examiner Name	Everett White	
	Art Unit	1623	
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$500)	Attorney Docket No.	9153R	· , ·

METHOD OF PAYMENT	FEE CALCULATION (continued)			
1. [X] The Director is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees submitted on this form, credit any over payments, and	5. ADDITIONAL FEES Fee Description Fee			
charge any additional fee(s) during the pendency of this	Extension for reply within 1 month (\$120)	<u>D</u> .		
application to:	Extension for reply within 2 <sup>nd</sup> month (\$450)	ñ		
Deposit Account Number: 16-2480	Extension for reply within 3 <sup>rd</sup> month (\$1,020)			
Deposit Account Name: The Procter & Gamble Company	Extension for reply within 4th month (\$1,590)			
FEE CALCULATION	Extension for reply within 5 <sup>th</sup> month (\$2,160)			
2. BASIC FILING FEE - Large Entity				
FILING SEARCH EXAMINATION	Information Disclosure Statement fee (\$180)	0		
FEE FEE FEE	·			
Application	37 CFR 1.16(c) Late Oath/Declaration			
Type Fee Paid	(nonprovisional) (\$130)	H		
Utility (\$300) (\$500) (\$200)	37 CFR 1.17 (q) Missing Parts (provisional) (\$50)	£1		
(Total = \$1000) []				
Design (\$200) (\$100) (\$130)	Non-English specification (\$130)	:[]		
(Total = \$430) []				
Reissue (\$300) (\$500) (\$600)	Notice of Appeal (\$500)	0		
(Total = \$1400) []				
Provisional filing fee (Total = \$200) []	Filing a brief in support of an appeal (\$500)	[500]		
3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE:	Request for oral hearing (\$1,000)	ם כ		
Sheets of Spec and Drawings []				
(\$250 for each 50 sheets in excess of 100, except for	Acceptance of unintentionally delayed claim for priority			
sequence and program listings)	under 35 U.S.C. 119, 120, 121, or 365 (a) or (c) (\$1,370)	Ω (		
SUBTOTAL (2)+(3) (\$)[]	Other:	n		
4. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE:				
Extra Fee from Fee				
<u>Claims</u> <u>Below</u> <u>Paid</u>				
Total Claims $[] -20^{++} = [] \times [] = []$				
Independent Claims [] - $3^{**}$ = [] x [] = []				
Multiple Dependent claims: [] = []				
** or number previously paid, if greater, For Reissues, see below				
Fee Description				
Claims in excess of 20 (\$50 per claim)				
Independent claims in excess of 3 (\$200 per claim)				
Multiple dependent claim, if not paid (\$360)				
**Reissue: each independent claim over 3 and more than in the original patent (\$200 per claim)				
**Reissue claims: each claim over 20 and more than original patent (\$50 per claim)				
SUBTOTAL (4) (\$)[]	SUBTOTAL(5)	(\$) [500]		

SURMITTED BY				Comple	Complete (if applicable)	
Name (Print/Type)	Cynthia L. Clay	$\sim$	Registration No. (Allorney/Agent)	54,930	Telephone	(513) 622-0291
Signature	Curthria	20	, 0 or 1		Date	April ( <sub>O</sub> , 2005

This sollection of Information is required by \$7 CFR 1.19. The information is required to obtain or retaining benefit by the public which is so file (and by the USFTO to process) an empirical confidentiality is governed by \$5 U.S.C. 122 and \$7 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 Information complete, including pathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USFTO. Time will vary depending upon individual case. Any comments on the process of the process of

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FEE TRANSMITTAL	Complete if Known		
	Application Number	10/633,970	
FEE TRANSMITTAL  for FY 2005  Patent fees are subject to annual revision.  Effective December 8, 2004	Confirmation Number	5176	
	Filing Date	August 4, 2003	
,	First Named Inventor	Cimiluca et al.	
	Examiner Name	Everett White	
	Art Unit	1623	
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$500)	Attorney Docket No.	9153R	
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METHOD OF PAYMENT	FEE CALCULATION (continued)			
The Director is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees submitted on this form, credit any over payments, and charge any additional fee(s) during the pendency of this application to:  Deposit Account Number: 16-2480	5. ADDITIONAL FEES  Fee Description  Extension for reply within 1 <sup>st</sup> month (\$120)  Extension for reply within 2 <sup>std</sup> month (\$450)  Extension for reply within 3 <sup>rd</sup> month (\$1,020)	Fee Paid  D  D		
Deposit Account Name: The Procter & Gamble Company	Extension for reply within 4th month (\$1,590)			
FEE CALCULATION	Extension for reply within 5 <sup>th</sup> month (\$2,160)	0		
2. BASIC FILING FEE - Large Entity				
FILING SEARCH EXAMINATION	Information Disclosure Statement fcc (\$180)	0		
FEE FEE FEE  Application Type Fee Paid Utility (\$300) (\$500) (\$200)	37 CFR 1.16(e) Late Oath/Declaration (nonprovisional) (\$130) 37 CFR 1.17 (q) Missing Parts (provisional) (\$50)	0		
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Reissue (\$300) (\$500) (\$600) (Total = \$1400) []	Notice of Appeal (\$500)	D		
Provisional filing fee (Total = \$200) []	Filing a brief in support of an appeal (\$500)	[500]		
3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE: Sheets of Spec and Drawings (\$250 for each 50 sheets in excess of 100, except for sequence and program listings)	Request for oral hearing (\$1,000)  Acceptance of unintentionally delayed claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119, 120, 121, or 365 (a) or (c) (\$1,370)			
SUBTOTAL (2)+(3) (\$)[1	Other:	ш		
4. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND REISSUE:    Extra   Fee from   Fee				
SUBTOTAL (4) (\$)()	SUBTOTAL(5)	(\$) [500]		

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	JBMITTED BY ame (Print/Type)	Cynthia L. Clay		Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	54,930	Telephone	(513) 622-0291
Si	gnature	1	ind	O		Date	April (0, 2005

This collection of information is required by \$7 CFR 1.17. The information is required to Obtain or retainly benefit by the public which is to fite (and by the USPTO to process) on application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to this Tollection, including guthering, perposing, and pubmitting the completed application forms to the uniquent of time you are required to complete this form sandor suggestions for reducing application forms to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon individual case. Any comments on the arbitrary of on a required to complete this form sandor suggestions for reducing application, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Peters and Trademerk Office, U.S. Beginners of Commerce, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22113-1450. Its (Revised for P&G use 01/24/2005)

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Appl. No. 10/633,970
Atty. Docket No. 9153R
Appellant Bricf April 6, 2005
Reply to Office Action of December 2, 2004
Notice of Appeal February 25, 2005
Customer No. 27752

APR 0 6 2005

#### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application No.

: 10/633,970

Appellant(s)

: Cimiluca et al.

Filed

: August 4, 2003

Title

: COMPOSITION COMPRISING A PLURALITY OF PARTICLES

OR AGGLOMERATES HAVING A DEFINED PARTILE SIZE

TC/A.U.

: 1623

Examiner

: E. White

Conf. No.

: 5176

Docket No.

: 9153R

Customer No.

: 27752

#### APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents

Commissioner for Patents

P. O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir.

This Brief is filed pursuant to the appeal from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office decision mailed December 2, 2004 finally rejecting Claims 1-59. A Notice of Appeal was timely filed on February 25, 2005.

#### **REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is The Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

### RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no known related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings.

#### STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-59 are finally rejected. Claims 1-59 are appealed.

A complete copy of the appealed claims is set forth in the Claims Appendix attached herein.

#### STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

No amendment was filed.

#### SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The present invention claims a composition comprising a portion of psyllium seed husk as a plurality of particles, or optionally agglomerates, having a defined mean particle size distribution. In particular, the present invention is directed to compositions comprising a plurality of polysaccharide particles, wherein the polysaccharide particles comprise a polysaccharide component comprising xylose and arabinose, wherein the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is at least about 3:1, by weight, and wherein the polysaccharide particles have a mean particle size distribution of from about 0.001 microns to about 150 microns. (Specification page 4, lines 30-34, and page 5, lines 1-6).

#### GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

- (I) Rejection Under 35 USC 103(a) Over Nakamura et al (US 6,045,847) in view of Marlett et al (US 6,287,609) or Colliopoulos (US 5,009,916).
- (II) Rejection Under 35 USC 103(a) Over Nakamura et al (US 6,045,847) and Marlett et al (US 6,287,609) in view of Barbera (US 5,425,945).

#### **ARGUMENTS**

Claims 1-59 are patentable over Nakamura et al (US 6,045,847) in view of Marlett et al (US 6,287,609) or Colliopoulos (US 5,009,916) because the references fail to teach or suggest all of the claimed limitation of the present invention and, therefore, do not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

The Examiner states that claims 1-59 are rejected under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al (US 6,045,847) in view of Marlett et al (US 6,287,609) or Colliopoulos (US 5,009,916). The Examiner states that Nakamura discloses a composition comprising a water-soluble hemicellulose, which is a polysaccharide

containing xylose and arabinose. Additionally, the Examiner states that when Nakamura is combined with the Marlett the ratio of xylose to arabinose is at least 3:1.

Appellants respectfully traverse this rejection, as the combination of the references does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness because the references fail to teach or suggest all of the claimed limitation of the present invention. To properly reject a claim under 35 U.S.C. §103, three elements must be met by the references to establish a prima facie case of obviousness: (a) there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings; and (b) there must be a reasonable expectation of success; and (c) the prior art references must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. In re Fine, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Merck & Co., Inc., 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986); In re Royka, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). See also MPEP 2142.

The Nakamura references discloses the use of a water-soluble hemicellulose that is derived from husks of oily seeds of soybean, palm, coconut, corn or cottonseed with the oil and protein removed, and lees from grains such as rice or wheat and roots such as beets with the starch or sugar removed. See Column 3, lines 44-51. Each of these fibers is water soluble and is rapidly broken down in the colon. Due to this fact, these fibers have no laxative effects on the bowel and are not effective at treating constipation and other disorders of the bowel. The psyllium seed husks derived polysaccharide particles of the present invention are not readily broken down in the colon so they pass through the colon and aid in making the stool soft and easy to eliminate thereby aiding in treating constipation and other bowel disorders. Additionally, Nakamura fails to teach or suggests a polysaccharide component comprising xylose and arabinose, where the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is at least about 3: 1, a polysaccharide particle that comprises polysaccharide component comprising xylose and arabinose, where the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is at least about 3: 1, by weight, and wherein the polysaccharide particles have a mean particle size distribution of from about 0.001 microns to about 150 microns as disclosed and claimed in the present invention.

The Examiner states that Marlett teaches the preparation of fractions obtained from psyllium seed husk that comprises xylose and arabinose. However, Marlett fails to teach or suggest a polysaccharide particle that comprises polysaccharide component comprising xylose and arabinose, where the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is at least about 3: 1, by weight, and wherein the polysaccharide particles have a mean particle size distribution of from about 0.001 microns to about 150 microns as disclosed and claimed in the present invention.

Nakamura and Marlett both fail to provide Appellants' essential polysaccharide particle that comprises polysaccharide component comprising xylose and arabinose, where the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is at least about 3:1, by weight, and wherein the polysaccharide particles have a mean particle size distribution of from about 0.001 microns to about 150 microns. Assuming arguendo that one having ordinary skill in the art would combine the disclosures of Nakamura and Marlett, one would still fall short of the of Appellants' claimed invention only to arrive at a water-soluble hemicellulose that are water soluble and are rapidly broken down in the colon that comprise xylose and arabinose. The combination of Nakamura and Marlett do not teach or suggest each and every element of Appellants' presently claimed invention. The polysaccharide particles of the present invention, therefore, cannot be rendered as obvious over the teachings of Nakamura in view of Marlett.

The Examiner states that Colliopoulos teaches a psyllium high fiber drink mix made by agglomerating a base comprising at least 5 to 99 weight percent psyllium mucilloid. However, the present invention is directed to certain fractions of psyllium seed husk. The psyllium high fiber in the Colliopoulos reference when it comes in contact with water would form a gelatinous mass and would exhibit very poor dispersability. The present invention comprises composition that contain certain fractions of psyllium seed husk with defined ratio of xylose and arabinose wherein the composition comprises particles that have a defined particle size, or agglomerates with defined particle size which are intended for dilution in an aqueous liquid and provide excellent mouth feel, excellent dispersion in an aqueous liquid and sedimentation. The present invention

teaches the removal or fractioning off of the components which contribute to the unpleasant or unsafe qualities of the psyllium husk. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be motivated to combine the teaching of Colliopoulos with Nakamura or Marlett since the teachings of Colliopoulos fail to teach or suggest the use of at least 5 to 99 weight percent of polysaccharide particles that are fractioned off of the psyllium seed husk.

The combination of Nakamura and Marlett or Colliopoulos does not teach or suggest each and every element of Appellants' presently claimed invention. The polysaccharide particles of the present invention, therefore, cannot be rendered as obvious over the teachings of Nakamura in view of Marlett or Colliopoulos. "Citing a reference that merely indicates that isolated elements and/or features recited in the claims are known is not sufficient basis for concluding that the combination of claimed elements would be obvious." See Ex parte Hiyamizu, 10 U.S.P.Q. 2D (BNA) 1393, 1394 (1988). "The genius of invention is often a combination of known elements which in hindsight seems preordained. To prevent hindsight invalidation of patent claims, the law requires some 'teaching, suggestion, or reason' to combine cited references." See McGinley v. Franklin Sports, Inc., 262 F. 3d 1339, 60 USPQ2d 1001 (Fed. Cir. 2001). "Determinations of obviousness can not be based on the hindsight combination of components selectively culled from the prior art to fit parameters." See ATD Corp. v. Lydall, Inc., 159 F.3d 534, 48 USPQ2d 1321 (Fed. Cir. 1998). "There should be something in the prior art or a convincing line of reasoning in the answer suggesting the desirability of combining the reference in such a manner as to arrive at the claimed invention." In re Dembiczak 175 F. 3d 994, 999 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

Therefore, Appellants contend that the claimed invention is unobvious and that the rejection should be withdrawn.

Claims 1, 15, 16, 19, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35, 43, 44, 52 and 56-59 are patentable over Nakamura et al (US 6,045,847) and Marlett et al (US 6,287,609) in view of Barbera (US 5,425,945) because the references fail to teach or suggest all of the claimed

# limitation of the present invention and, therefore, do not establish a prima facie case of obviousness.

Claims 1, 15, 16, 19, 27, 28, 32,33, 35, 43,44, 52 and 56-59 are rejected under 35 USC § 103 as being unpatentable over Nakamura et al (US 6,045,847) and Marlett et al (US 6,287,609) in view of Barbera (US 5,425,945).. The Examiner applies Nakamura et al (US 6,045,847) and Marlett et al (US 6,287,609) as above. Appellants respectfully traverse this rejection, as the combination of the references does not establish a *prima* facie case of obviousness because the references fail to teach or suggest all of the claimed limitation of the present invention.

The Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Appellants assert that the arguments presented above also apply to the present rejection since one of skill in the art would not have sufficient motivation to combine the previously cited references. Importantly, The references do not teach or suggest the essential polysaccharide particle that comprises polysaccharide component comprising xylose and arabinose, where the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is at least about 3:1, by weight, and wherein the polysaccharide particles have a mean particle size distribution of from about 0.001 microns to about 150 microns. As mentioned in the previous arguments, "To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art." MPEP § 2143.03 citing *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).

The Examiner states that Example 1 in Barbera shows polysaccharide particles having the instantly claimed particle size. However, if one looks to Example 1 of the Barbera patent, Example 1 discloses a <u>steam sanitized psyllium husks</u> having a particle size of 98% minimum through 100 mesh screen. See Example 1, lines 24-27. Barbera fails to teach or suggest a composition that contains certain fractions of psyllium seed husk with defined ratio of xylose and arabinose wherein the composition comprises polysaccharide particles that have a defined particle size, or agglomerates comprising polysaccharide particles with defined particle size.

Additionally, the Examiner states that Barbera discloses agglomerated psyllium husk containing edible acid, wherein the edible acid include citric acid and also sets forth the use of maltodextrin as the agglomerating material. Barbera discloses agglomerating material including water dispersible hydrolyzed starch oligosaccharide, monosaccharide, di-saccharide, polyglucose, polymaltose, and mixtures thereof which is used as an agglomerating material coating on said psyllium husk. See Column 3, lines 40-52. Also, the edible acids are dispersed throughout the agglomerating material coating on the psyllium husk. See Column 4, lines 53-59. In the present invention, the agglomerate comprises the polysaccharide component and can comprise a dispersing component that is not coated on the agglomerate but either a component of the agglomerate or distinct from the agglomerate. The present invention can comprises one or more layers surrounding the agglomerate but these layers are a hydrophobic layer comprised of material selected from fatty acids, fatty acid derivatives, polymers and mixtures.

Therefore, Babera fails to teach or suggest <u>polysaccharide particle</u> that comprises polysaccharide component comprising xylose and arabinose, where the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is at least about 3:1, by weight, and wherein the <u>polysaccharide particles</u> have a mean particle size distribution of from about 0.001 microns to about 150 microns.

each and every element of Appellants' presently claimed invention. The polysaccharide particles of the present invention, therefore, cannot be rendered as obvious over the teachings of Nakamura in view of Marlett or Babera. "Citing a reference that merely indicates that isolated elements and/or features recited in the claims are known is not sufficient basis for concluding that the combination of claimed elements would be obvious." See Ex parte Hiyamizu, 10 U.S.P.Q. 2D (BNA) 1393, 1394 (1988). "The genius of invention is often a combination of known elements which in hindsight seems preordained. To prevent hindsight invalidation of patent claims, the law requires some 'teaching, suggestion, or reason' to combine cited references." See McGinley v. Franklin Sports, Inc., 262 F. 3d 1339, 60 USPQ2d 1001 (Fed. Cir. 2001). "Determinations of obviousness can not be based on the hindsight combination of components selectively

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Therefore, Appellants contend that the claimed invention is unobvious and that the rejection should be withdrawn.

#### SUMMARY

In view of all of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the aforementioned rejections are erroneous. The Board's reversal of the rejections is respectfully requested.

Respectfully Submitted,

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY

Signature

Cynthia L. Clay

Typed or printed name Registration No. 54,930

(513) 622-0291

April 6, 2005

Customer No. 27752

#### CLAIMS APPENDIX

- 1. (original) A composition comprising a plurality of polysaccharide particles, wherein the polysaccharide particles comprise a polysaccharide component comprising xylose and arabinose, wherein the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is at least about 3: 1, by weight, and wherein the polysaccharide particles have a mean particle size distribution of from about 0.001 microns to about 150 microns.
- 2. (original) The composition according to Claim 1 comprising from about 10% to about 90% by of the polysaccharide component by weight of the composition.
- 3. (original) The composition according to Claim 1 comprising from about 20% to about 50% by of the polysaccharide component by weight of composition.
- 4. (original) The composition according to Claim 1 comprising from about 30% to about 70% of the polysaccharide component by weight of composition.
- 5. (original) The composition according to Claim 1 wherein the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is from about 3: 1 to about 6: 1, by weight.
- 6. (original) The composition according to Claim 5 wherein the polysaccharide particles further comprise a component selected from the group consisting of galactose, glucose, uronic acid, and mixtures thereof.
- 7. (original) The composition according to Claim 6 wherein the mean particle size distribution of the polysaccharide particles is from about 0.1 microns to about 125 microns.

- 8. (original) The composition according to Claim 7 wherein the mean particle size distribution of the polysaccharide particles is from about 1 micron to about 100 microns.
- 9. (original) The composition according to Claim 6 wherein the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is from about 3: 1 to about 5: 1, by weight.
- 10. (original) The composition according to Claim 9 further comprising a starch, wherein the polysaccharide particles and at least a portion of the starch are physically distinct.
- 11. (original) The composition according to Claim 10 comprising from about 10% to about 90% of the starch, by weight of the composition.
- 12. (original) The composition according to Claim 9 further comprising a gum, wherein the polysaccharide particles and at least a portion of the gum are physically distinct.
- 13. (original) The composition according to Claim 12 comprising from about 0.001% to about 10% of the gum, by weight of the composition.
- 14. (original) The composition according to Claim 13 wherein at least one gum is selected from the group consisting of tara gum and guar gum.
- 15. (original) The composition according to Claim 1 further comprising a plurality of agglomerates, wherein the agglomerates comprise the polysaccharide particles and a dispersing component selected from the group consisting of binders, suspending agents, edible acids, and mixtures thereof.
- 16. (original) The composition according to Claim 15 wherein the agglomerates have a mean particle size distribution of from about 100 microns to about 500 microns.

17.(original) The composition according to Claim 16 wherein the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is from about 3:1 to about 6:1, by weight.

18.(original) The composition according to Claim 17 wherein the polysaccharide particles further comprise a component selected from the group consisting of galactose, glucose, uronic acid, and mixtures thereof.

19.(original) The composition according to Claim 18 wherein the mean particle size distribution of the agglomerates is from about 100 microns to about 400 microns.

20.(original) The composition according to Claim 19 further comprising a component selected from the group consisting of lubricating agents, cmulsifiers, surfactants, cellulosic materials, and mixtures thereof.

21.(original) The composition according to Claim 18 wherein the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is from about 3:1 to about 5:1, by weight.

22.(original) The composition according to Claim 21 further comprising a starch, wherein the agglomerates and at least a portion of the starch are physically distinct.

23.(original) The composition according to Claim 22 comprising from about 10% to about 90% of the starch, by weight of the composition.

24.(original) The composition according to Claim 21 further comprising a gum, wherein the agglomerates and at least a portion of the gum are physically distinct.

25.(original) The composition according to Claim 24 comprising from about 0.001% to about 10% of the gum, by weight of the composition.

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Appl. No. 10/633,970
Atty. Docket No. 9153R
Appellant Brief April 6, 2005
Reply to Office Action of December 2, 2004
Notice of Appeal February 25, 2005
Customer No. 27752

26.(original) The composition according to Claim 25 wherein at least one gum is selected from the group consisting of tara gum and guar gum.

27.(original) The composition according to Claim 18 wherein the agglomerates comprise from about 10% to about 90% of the binder, by weight of the agglomerates.

28.(original) The composition according to Claim 27 wherein the binder comprises maltodextrin.

29.(original) The composition according to Claim 28 wherein the agglomerates comprise from about 20% to about 80% of the xylose and arabinose, by weight of the agglomerates.

30.(original) The composition according to Claim 29 wherein the agglomerates comprise from about 10% to about 60% of the binder, by weight of the agglomerates.

31.(original) The composition according to Claim 30 wherein the agglomerates comprise from about 30% to about 70% of the xylose and arabinose and from about 20% to about 50% of the binder, all by weight of the agglomerates.

32.(original) The composition according to Claim 27 wherein the agglomerates further comprise an edible acid.

33. (Previously amended) The composition according to Claim 32 wherein at least one edible acid is selected from the group consisting of lactic acid, citric acid, malic acid, fumaric acid, adipic acid, phosphoric acid, gluconic acid, tartaric acid, ascorbic acid, acetic acid, and succinic acid.

- 34. (original) The composition according to Claim 33 wherein the agglomerates comprise from about 0.001% to about 8% of the edible acid, by weight of the agglomerates.
- 35. (original) The composition according to Claim 34 wherein at least one edible acid is citric acid.
- 36.(original) The composition according to Claim 27 further comprising a starch, wherein the agglomerates and at least a portion of the starch are physically distinct.
- 37.(original) The composition according to Claim 36 comprising from about 10% to about 90% of the starch, by weight of the composition.
- 38.(original) The composition according to Claim 27 further comprising a gum, wherein the agglomerates and at least a portion of the gum are physically distinct.
- 39.(original) The composition according to Claim 38 comprising from about 0.001% to about 10% of the gum, by weight of the composition.
- 40.(original) A composition comprising a plurality of agglomerates, wherein the agglomerates comprise a polysaccharide component comprising xylose and arabinose, wherein the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is at least about 3:1, by weight, and wherein the agglomerates have a mean particle size distribution of from about 100 microns to about 500 microns.
- 41.(original) The composition according to Claim 40 wherein the agglomerates further comprise a dispersing component selected from the group consisting of binders, suspending agents, edible acids, and mixtures thereof.

- 42.(original) The composition according to Claim 41 wherein the agglomerates further comprise a component selected from the group consisting of galactose, glucose, uronic acid, and mixtures thereof.
- 43.(original) The composition according to Claim 42 wherein the mean particle size distribution of the agglomerates is from about 100 microns to about 400 microns.
- 44. (original) The composition according to Claim 43 wherein the mean particle size distribution of the polysaccharide particles is from about 125 microns to about 350 microns.
- 45. (original) The composition according to Claim 41 wherein the ratio of the xylose to the arabinose is from about 3:1 to about 6:1, by weight.
- 46. (original) The composition according to Claim 45 further comprising a starch, wherein the agglomerates and at least a portion of the starch are physically distinct.
- 47.(original) The composition according to Claim 48 comprising from about 10% to about 90% of the starch, by weight of the composition.
- 48. (original) The composition according to Claim 47 further comprising a gum, wherein the agglomerates and at least a portion of the gum are physically distinct.
- 49. (original) The composition according to Claim 48 comprising from about 0.001% to about 10% of the gum, by weight of the composition.
- 50. (original) The composition according to Claim 48 wherein at least one gum is selected from the group consisting of tara gum and guar gum.

- 51.(original) The composition according to Claim 47 wherein the agglomerates comprise from about 10% to about 90% of the binder, by weight of the agglomerates.
- 52. (original) The composition according to Claim 51 wherein the binder comprises maltodextrin.
- 53.(original) The composition according to Claim 52 wherein the agglomerates comprise from about 20% to about 80% of the xylose and arabinose, by weight of the agglomerates.
- 54.(original) The composition according to Claim 53 wherein the agglomerates comprise from about 10% to about 60% of the binder, by weight of the agglomerates.
- 55.(original) The composition according to Claim 54 wherein the agglomerates comprise from about 30% to about 70% of the xylose and arabinose and from about 20% to about 50% of the binder, all by weight of the agglomerates.
- 56. (original) The composition according to Claim 53 wherein the agglomerates further comprise an edible acid.
- 57.(Previously amended) The composition according to Claim 56 wherein at least one edible acid is selected from the group consisting of lactic acid, citric acid, malic acid, fumaric acid, adipic acid, phosphoric acid, gluconic acid, tartaric acid, ascorbic acid, acetic acid, and succinic acid.
- 58.(original) The composition according to Claim 57 wherein the agglomerates comprise from about 0.001% to about 8% of the edible acid, by weight of the agglomerates.

59. (original) The composition according to Claim 58 wherein at least one edible acid is citric acid.